

LOUIS AUGUSTE DESCHAMPS

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LOUIS AUGUSTE DESCHAMPS
A PROMINENT BUT ILL-FATED EARLY
EXPLORER OF THE FLORA
OF JAVA, 1793-1798

By C. G. G. J. VAN STEENIS, M. J. VAN STEENIS-KRUSEMAN
AND C. A. BACKER

I. INTRODUCTION

THOUGH it is known that the Department of Botany of the British Museum (Natural History) possesses a collection of plates and MSS. of Deschamps, no detailed account based on these MSS. has hitherto been published. During a short stay in England in November, 1946, my wife and I had the privilege of examining these plates and MSS.

According to a letter dated 22nd December, 1936, from M. E. Deligny, librarian of the Municipal Library of Saint Omer, France, to Dr. C. A. Backer, who had asked for data concerning Deschamps for his volume on the etymology of Latin plant names,¹ Louis Auguste Deschamps² was born at St. Omer on 22nd August, 1765. He completed the courses of the ancient medical Faculté de Douai on 22nd July, 1788. He was later a member of the medical jury of the Pas de Calais and physician in the hospital of St. Omer, where he died on 25th February, 1842. He was very young when he began his scientific career, and his works were highly appreciated by his contemporaries. In 1791 he was selected to serve as naturalist on the fruitless expedition to Southern waters of the frigate "La Recherche" under the command of A. R. J. Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, in search of the lost expedition of J. F. De G. La Pérouse in the "Boussole" and the "Astrolabe" (1785-88).

When "La Recherche" was seized in Java in 1793, Deschamps was for a short time interned by the Dutch, but Governor Van Overstraten realized his abilities, and generously allowed him to stay in Java and study natural history, for which he obtained all facilities to extend his researches into the interior of the island. Deschamps accepted, as he himself says, in the interest of science, and took leave of his travelling companions. In the subsequent years he made numerous long trips, and he certainly was the first to visit and make collections in many remote regions, for he ascended dozens of then unknown mountains all over Java. It is

¹ *Verklarend Woordenboek, etc.*, 1936.

² M. Deligny used as a source the *Dictionnaire biographique du Département du Pas de Calais* 1879, by Ad. de Cardevacque.

much regretted that apparently none of his botanical specimens has been preserved. His diary, drawings and MS. papers suggest that what he prepared in the form of botanical specimens was extremely valuable.

According to M. Deligny's letter, Deschamps returned to France in 1803, the ship in which he was a passenger having been intercepted by the British Navy in the English Channel. All his collections and papers the fruits of eleven years of research were confiscated, and were apparently declared to be war booty.¹ This material was deposited in India House. Later John Reeves bought the Deschamps MSS., with a collection of dried plants from Java, at a sale at India House and in 1861 presented the manuscript to the British Museum.

The plant specimens are apparently lost, and there is no evidence that they were ever received at the British Museum.² The MSS. consist of his unpublished autograph journals kept during the voyage and on subsequent travels in Java, with materials for a flora of Java.³ These MSS. and plates include water-colours of Javanese scenery, of plants (including those of De Noronha or Noroña, which were sent to him by Governor Van Overstraten) and of animals, as well as other notes and memoranda. They are now all preserved in the Library of the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History).

During part of his travels Deschamps was accompanied by some young Javanese assistants who were to help him in collecting material and in preparing drawings of plants and animals (he also collected fishes). Afterwards he settled in Java as a physician until 1802, in which year he sailed for Mauritius, and subsequently to France. On the point of reaching his motherland, as mentioned above, he lost his treasures. Shortly afterwards according to the information given by M. Deligny he was nominated first class physician in the hospitals of the Navy. The *Annales des Voyages* de Malte Brun and the *Mémoires de l'Académie d'Arras* contain valuable observations of Deschamps, who was as interested in natural history researches as he was inclined to historical studies. In the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, of which he was an honorary member, he published in vol. 1, "Dis-

¹ It is clear, however, that efforts were made to restore the collections to Deschamps, and the following extract from a letter dated 29th July, 1803, from Sir Joseph Banks to Barthélemy Faujas de St. Fond [Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) *Banks Corr.* 14, fol. 101] is of interest:

"Mr. Deschamps, the Companion of La Billardiére on board *L'Entrecasteaux* ship arrived here, a prisoner, as Broussonet will have informed you—I have great pleasure in telling you that, as soon as our Government heard of the Capture, they gave order, that, if any part of the collection should be deemed by the Captors too valuable to be abandoned on the part of their Crews, those things should be purchased at the expense of Government, and returned gratis to M. Deschamps.

"I have had much trouble in collecting his Property together, owing to the absence of Captors, and mistakes that have arisen between the Custom House of Portsmouth and London. At present I hope I have got the whole safe in the Custom House of London, in which case it will be forwarded by the first opportunity to Calais".

In another letter dated 30th January 1804, to Robert Ferguson [Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) *Banks Corr.* 14, fol. 205] Banks says: "Will you be so good as to tell M. Deschamps who you will hear of at the Jardin des Plantes that if our Flag of Truce goes from the Thames I will do my best to send his things in it."

² Cf. *Journ. Bot.* 41 : 282–283 (1903).

³ "Plantes trouvées dans mon voyage de cette année 1798 à Tjiseroa" (with drawings in pencil); *Genera et species nova recondita in meo itinere e Cheribon usque Batavia* (with drawings); "Flora Javanica seu Descriptio plantarum quae reperiuntur in insula Java"; "La flora javane ou description des plantes qu'on trouve dans l'Isle de Java"; "Apperçu de l'Isle de Java et de ses productions" (several lists of plants).

sertation sur le Sinus Itius,"¹ vol. 2, "Relation du Sac de 1771," vol. 3, "Précis historique sur Ardres," vol. 4, "Notice sur Malsaut, comtesse d'Artois."

The well-known grass genus *Deschampsia*, of world-wide distribution, was named in his honour by Palisot de Beauvois in 1812.

2. ITINERARY OF DESCHAMPS'S TRAVELS IN JAVA

From a study of the neatly written, illustrated French MSS. and a diary Mrs. Van Steenis has compiled the following itinerary of Deschamps :

The expedition of the "Recherche" anchored at Surabaya, East Java, Oct. 28, 1793, where the members were not exactly interned but not allowed to go far inland. Deschamps used his time in studying the native language and the flora. With the other members he was transferred to Semarang (Central Java) in March, 1794, where Governor Van Overstraten made him the above-mentioned proposal. He started collecting in the environs of Un(g)aran(g), in the meanwhile preparing for an extensive excursion into the interior. Leaving Semarang (May 8, 1795) for Salatiga, from there climbing Mt. Merbabu (Marababou in his diary) via Kopeng (15), and returning to Salatiga; setting out (29) to Bojolali; Djokjakarta; trip to the south coast (hot spring and caves); stay at Djokjakarta; setting out with Mr. Ijsseldijk on a tour (Aug. 2), via Bantol, Brosot, Selangon, Rawa, Padat, to Caranbolon (= Karangbolong on the south coast), collecting several new plants on hills in the environs; from Patanaga (= Petanahan) to Rawa (large lake with pelicans, etc.), Louvano (pepper plantations), Soerakarta (24); Sept. 2 via Bojolali climbing Mt. Merapi and back; Sept. 8 to Mt. Lawu, via Gondo (9), he himself being too tired to reach the summit, but sending his collectors thither (11); back at Solo (= Surakarta) (12); return to Djokjakarta (18); to Djivo (28), Maniaran (29), Bankat (30), through teak forest (31), Zuidergebergte, from Mounon (Oct. 1) to Patiitan (= Patjitan), back to Maniaran, Djivo (6), Baudion (or Bodion) (7), via Magelang and Setron returning to Semarang; in the vicinity of Mts. Soembing and Sindoro (20), at Wonogiri (21), Soulocaton (= Selokaton) (22); through teak forest with many monkeys, Batan (= Batang) (23); Pekalongan (24); via Pematlang to Tegal (26), giving up the idea of climbing Mt. Slamet, and returning to Pekalongan (staying 3 weeks), from where (Nov. 22) via Batam (= ? Batang) along the coast to Plaburan, Panarouban, Bleri (= Weleri) (leaving on the 23rd), Kendal (24), and Semarang. The rainy monsoon was used for arranging and identifying the collections. April 1796 setting out for a 6-month trip, accompanied by 2 draughtsmen, slaves etc.; from Semarang to Masaròn; Siraguèn (May 3), Djogorogo (4), and the 5th proceeding by proa to E. Java: Ngawi at the junction of Solo and Madiun River; descending the river to Panolang (6), Searang (8), Camolan (9), Doucon (= Dukung) (10), and Grissée (11), visiting the environs of the latter place; by boat to Surabaya (23), from there (26) to Bangil, making a mountain trip (30) to Pandangan and Ledu (June 2): to Bagal (= Bangil) (June 3), Pasuruan (5), and the 11th setting out to Tinger (= Mt. Tengger), visiting Mt. Bromo via Puspo, the "mer de Cendre" (= Zandzee), Bato(er), till the 14th, and then proceeding to Malan(g) via Bangor (14), Poron(g) (15), Malang (15); Poron(g) (16) to Pasuruan

¹ Port in N.W. France from where Caesar crossed the Channel to England.

(16), Surabaya (20), embarking (25) for Madura, visiting Ban(g)kalan(g), making a trip to the N. coast (26), and to Pamekas(s)an (30); from Bankalan (July 5) to Sumenap (= Sumenep) (6), staying till July 14; leaving the island by boat (15) and forced to land near Besuki at Panarucan (= Panarukan) in E. Java; proceeding by land to Cape Sundana (= Sedano) near Sombrouarou (Sumberwaru), and to Banjuwangi via Batudodol (20); collecting in the environs of Banjuwangi (also zoological objects); on his way (Aug. 8) to the Ydjieng (= Mt. Idjen) via Bandjar, visiting the crater; back to Banjuwangi (11) with an extensive collection of plants, etc.; trip to the S. coast, collecting a new *Passiflora*, a *Limonia*, etc., and returning via Kradjagan (= ? Gradjagan) (18), Panpan (= Pangpang) (19), making several small trips, and staying for 6 weeks at B(e)lambangan; by sea (Sept. 6) to Besuki; proceeding to Probolinggo (9), and Pasuruan; Surabaya, Grisse(e); crossing to Madura (fort Sambilangan = Sembilangan) (20), and back to E. Java, Sydayo (= Sidaju) (21); to Crandji (22), Touban (23), Niangolon (24); Centr. Java: Las(s)em, Rembang (26), Joinna (= Joanna), from where (Oct. 2) to (D) Japara, climbing Mt. Murai (= Moeriah) (4), and returning to Japara (6); back at Semarang (7). During the wet monsoon staying at Semarang. May 1, 1797 "en route" once more, this time to the west; leaving Semarang (May 1), via Kaliwongan (= Kaliwungu), Kendal, Vleri (= Weleri), Batan(g) (2), Pekalongan (3), Tegal (June 5-13); setting out to Mt. Tagal or Mt. Sraia (= Slamet), via Bandiaran (14), Ramboul (15), Tchibedel, not reaching the summit, but descending on the 16th; via Labaxio (= Lebak Sioe) (16); returning to Tegal (17); the 19th proceeding via Berbes (= Brebes) to W. Java, Cheribon; visiting some hot springs in the environs of Cheribon (July 7 and 8), making a trip to the district West of Mt. Tjermé (= Tjeremai or Tjareme); to Ling(g)adjati (10), visiting slope of Mt. Tjeremai; the 13th trying to climb Mt. Tjermé, but being himself too tired, he sent his collectors to the summit; Cheribon (15-23); proceeding via Ragasvatjana (24), Quali (= Kawali) (26), Tj(i)amis (27), Konasin (30), Tjeboulon (31); by proa downstream the river Tjeboulon (Aug. 1) and Tchelando, and crossing to Nusa Kambangan (Island), visiting Manoudjai, N. Central coast of the island, some caves (2), Pamotan (3), and walking along the S. coast of W. Java to the west (5) to point Penandjon (= Penandjung or Panindjoan Peninsula); Tchecomboulon (= Tjikembulan), leaving the 6th for Soukapoura (staying 9-12); to Pamoijanan (13), Panembon (14), trip to Mt. Papandajan (15), and from Panembon along the foot of Mt. Guntur to Djatilaxano, and Prakamoutjon (W. of Sumedang); visiting hot spring (18); Bando(e)ng (19); mountains N. of Bandung (21); to Tjeraton (23), collecting in the environs (23-24); Bandung (25-26); to Batulaian (27), collecting in the environs (29); Rajamandala (30), Tchekalon (= Tjikalong) (31), Tj(i)andjo(e)r (Sept. 1-5); Mt. Gede (not the summit), Tjipanas and environs (6-11); back at Tjiandjur (12); from Bandung (17) to TcheCombar (= Tjikembar) (20), Tcheringin (= Tjaringin) (21), and Wijnkoopsbaai or Pelabuan Ratu (22); Pandjindang (23); Tchethourou (= Tjitjurug) (24), Pondok Gede (25-30), Tsjero(e)a and Megamendung (Oct. 1-8), Pondok Gede (9), Buitenzorg (10), Batutulis; towards the end of October proceeding to Batavia, 1798 at Buitenzorg (April); Sumedang, P. Muntjang, Mt. Guntur, Mt. Tangkuban Prahū.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF DESCHAMPS'S PLATES OF JAVANESE PLANTS

Dr. Backer and I have refrained from identifying the numerous beautifully detailed drawings of dissected flowers, etc., which illustrate the diary and other MSS. of Deschamps, limiting ourselves to the collection of large quarto figures in a portfolio, which was shown to the first two authors in November, 1946. Lack of time then prevented us from making a close examination of the identity of the species represented.

In 1947, with the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, these plates were sent on loan to Holland, where Dr. Backer and I could study them at our leisure in detail.

The plates were intended by Deschamps for publication in a several-volumed work *Flora Javanica*. A few plates were copied from Rumphius's *Herbarium Amboinense*, viz. pl. 251 and 252, representing respectively *Cocos nucifera* and *Arenga pinnata*. The others are obviously all original either made by Deschamps himself or by draughtsmen (probably Indonesian) who accompanied him and were placed at his disposal by his protector, Governor Van Overstraten.

Though Deschamps at some time received a copy of the plates made by or for Noroña—which we have also identified—there is no agreement between the Latin and vernacular names by Noroña and by Deschamps. Deschamps apparently did not “borrow” anything from his predecessor. As a matter of fact his travels are infinitely wider and more prolonged than the trip Noroña made. He appreciated the latter's work apparently and named Nos. 188–189 a genus *Norona* (= *Salacia*) after him. He did not neglect other persons: in the first place his protector after whom he named a *Saurauja* species *Overstratia* (No. 94); another was named after Mr. Ijsseldijk *Ijsseldithia* (No. 172), and there is *Feberina* (No. 73) after somebody unknown to us.

The plates have been numbered by us (in pencil) in the sequence in which we received them. They were already laid in five covers on which was noted: Polypetalae, Monopetalae, Monocots and Cryptogams. This arrangement was probably done at the British Museum.

Some of the plates are water-colour drawings.

Sometimes analyses of flowers are added, and all plates bear the character of being exceedingly artistic and accurate. Their composition must certainly have given Deschamps real pleasure, and the diary shows how much he was interested by and absorbed in a careful examination of the species. His zeal and untiring interest must have been tremendous.

Most of the plates are accompanied by a native name, written by Deschamps in the French manner as he understood them from the native pronunciation. These native names are partly in Javanese and partly in Sundanese, indicating his collecting respectively in the central and eastern parts of Java or the western part.

These vernacular names proved to be valuable in checking our identifications.

Some of the names he cited are wrong. For interest we have added some of the names in their present spelling in the third column. Moreover a good many of the plates are provided with Latin plant names, which served apparently as preliminaries for the intended future publication.

From the plates it is obvious that Deschamps made his trips to a large extent in unknown country and that he was a keen observer in the field. It is curious to note that Deschamps collected several species which are now very rare in Java. The island was, in Deschamps's time, much less devastated and much less converted to a "culture-steppe" than at the present time. Among the outstanding discoveries is that of *Rafflesia*, of which a good drawing is preserved and of which we have added a photograph to this paper (Pl. 13). Twenty years later, sometime between 1812 and 1819, Horsfield also collected an (immature) specimen of *Rafflesia* in Java, but the first published record of the genus *Rafflesia* was only made as late as 1820-22 by R. Brown in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* **13**: 201 (1821).

Some of the species or genera were apparently new to science in the opinion of Deschamps, and in those cases he added the abbreviations G.N. (*genus novum*) or S.N. (*species nova*).

That Deschamps did most of the drawings himself is likely, but of this we cannot be certain. For instance we found on pl. 56, *Lagerstroemia*, an indication that this plate was made by a certain Soehati, whom we assume to be one of the Javanese draughtsmen.

In addition to *Rafflesia*, some other records deserve comment. For example, No. 6, *Aeschynomene trachyloba.*, which is an exceedingly rare species and according to Backer (*Schoolflora*, 1911, p. 333), has only been once found in Central-East Java and not recorded since.

An outstanding record is no. 57 "*Bombax lobatum*," which represents unmistakable *Cochlospermum religiosum*, a plant which was doubtless introduced by the Hindus¹ as a sacred temple plant. Hitherto it has been found only very locally in Bali Island. As Deschamps never visited that island, his record must have been derived from a Javanese plant.

Among the plants depicted are some which evidently had at that time already been introduced into Java; examples of this kind are No. 43, *Otophora alata* (native in Borneo), No. 47, *Mesua ferrea* (not found wild in Java), No. 39, *Hydrangea macrophylla* from Eastern Asia, No. 125 represents *Coffea arabica*, of which the cultivation in Java dates back to 1697-1698.

The collections reflect Deschamps' activities in nearly all types of vegetation; the dry arid parts of East and Central Java at low altitude, the coastal zone, the mountains of East Java (cf. No. 44, *Euonymus japonicus*, and No. 60, *Berberis wallichiana*) and the mountain forest of West Java.

As, of course, only very selected plants were drawn, his collections comprised many more than the 270 species depicted and he must have possessed a unique field knowledge of the Javanese flora, rivalled only by that later acquired by Horsfield, Junghuhn and Zollinger.

¹ Cf. *Bull. Jard Bot. Buitenz.*, Ser. 3, **13**: 519 (1936); *Fl. Males.* I, Ser. I, **4**²: 62-63 (1949).

4. LIST OF DESCHAMPS'S MS. PLATES WITH THEIR IDENTIFICATION

Most of the plants could be identified as far as the family. Out of 271 (No. 196 is a plate with 2 pictures) only 12 remain entirely unidentified (Nos. 11, 35, 37, 78, 81, 84, 122, 134, 150, 161, 227, 228), 13 are only referred to a family, 49 numbers could be assigned with a degree of finality to the genus only, and 197 could be referred to a species with reasonable accuracy. Sometimes we added a short note, either on the species or on the specific name.

The Latin names added by Deschamps on the drawings are placed in the first column between quotation marks.

Deschamps was apparently sometimes in need of drawing-paper as No. 2 is drawn on the back of No. 1, No. 24 is found on the back of 23 and unfinished sketches are found on the backs of other sheets.

Some plates are drawn twice, as No. 58 is apparently the same as No. 9 and No. 105 is the same as No. 24.

Though some numbers apparently represent mixtures (No. 25, No. 134) and the leaves of No. 62, *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz, are drawn as uneven-pinnate, most pictures are very skilfully done, and the details of flowers and fruits bear witness of the love and care Deschamps bestowed on his drawing.

Numbers in the first column marked with an asterisk indicate that the plate is a water-colour drawing.

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
1. <i>pantawalan</i> . . .	ALYSICARPUS BUPLEURIFOLIUS (L.) DC.	<i>tebalan</i> is a common name for <i>Alysicarpus</i> spp.
2. <i>kakas</i> . . .	HIPTAGE BENGHALENSIS (L.) Kurz (on the back of No. 1)	—
3. <i>bankon</i> . . .	PITHECELLOBIUM cf. FAGIFOLIUM Bl. ex Miq.	<i>bangkong</i> , J. ¹
4. — . . .	PIPER NIGRUM L. (on the back of No. 3)	—
5. <i>kedelen</i> . . .	ATYLOSIA SCARABAEOIDES (L.) Benth.	<i>kedelen</i> , J.
6. <i>nomkatiisan</i> . . .	AESCHYNOMENE TRACHYLOBA Miq.	<i>katisan</i> , J.
7. <i>manieran wono</i> (wono = wild)	SMITHIA SENSITIVA Ait.	native name wrong
8. " <i>Poutio com-munis</i> " . . .	PANGIUM EDULE Reinw.	<i>putjung</i> , J.
9. — . . .	ALEURITES MOLUCCANA (L.) Willd. (sketch only, on the back of No. 8)	—
10. <i>kantijilan</i> , " <i>Tri-carpon tripsacum</i> " . . .	TETRACERA INDICA (Christm. & Panz.) Merr. (<i>T. assa</i> DC.)	—

¹ J. stands for the Javanese language, S for Sundanese, Md. for Madurese.

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
11. <i>nampo</i>	Quid ? Habit like <i>CALOPHYLLUM</i> , fruit 7-celled, with 7 deep grooves, large, inferior, thick exo- and endocarp	—
12. <i>zekkardangan</i>	<i>VALLARIS GLABRA</i> (L.) Kuntze (<i>V. pergulana</i> Burm. f.) (cultivated only)	<i>dondong</i> , S. (<i>sekar</i> = flower)
13. <i>djemporan</i>	<i>TREVESIA SUNDAICA</i> Miq.	—
14. " <i>Dilennea</i> "	<i>DILLENIA PENTAGYNA</i> Roxb.	misspelt Latin word
15. " <i>Capparis</i> "	<i>CADABA CAPPAROIDES</i> DC. (rare, in East Java only)	—
16. <i>mojoo</i>	<i>AEGLE MARMELOS</i> (L.) Correa	<i>madja</i> , J.
17. —	<i>ALLOPHYLUS COBBE</i> Bl. <i>sens. lat.</i>	—
18. —	<i>HIPPOCRATEA</i> ? <i>MACRANTHA</i> Korth	—
19. —	cf. <i>TEPHROSIA DICHOTOMA</i> Desv.	—
20. " <i>Mimosa aquatica</i> "	<i>NEPTUNIA OLERACEA</i> Lour.	—
21. <i>tomtoman</i>	<i>INDIGOFERA HIRSUTA</i> L.	<i>tom</i> = <i>Indigofera</i> , <i>tomtoman</i> is used for several spp. incl. this one.
22. —	<i>RUBUS LINEATUS</i> Reinw. <i>ex</i> Bl.	—
23. <i>pate</i>	<i>PARKIA SPECIOSA</i> Hassk.	<i>peté</i> or <i>petéh</i> .
24. <i>manis janggan</i>	cf. <i>CINNAMOMUM BURMANNI</i> Bl. (on back of No. 23)	<i>manis djanggan</i> , J.
25. " <i>Cassia mono-philla</i> "	Leaf like that of <i>CROTALARIA RETUSA</i> L., flower of <i>CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS</i> L.; ? <i>mixtum</i>	—
26. —	<i>CASSIA JAVANICA</i> L.	—
27. <i>tajoeman</i>	<i>BAUHINIA HIRSUTA</i> Weinm.	<i>tajuman</i> , J.
28. " <i>Hedera tomentosa</i> "	<i>SCHEFFLERA</i> sp.	—
29. <i>djomboek</i>	<i>XYLOCARPUS GRANATUM</i> Koen.	<i>djomba</i> , J.
30. " <i>Philanthus</i> "	<i>SAUROPUS SPECTABILIS</i> Miq.	—
31. —	<i>ACTINIDIA CALLOSA</i> Lindl. (occurs only in West Java)	—
32. <i>cadjiœ tai</i> , " <i>Evo-nymus sterco-rarius</i> "	cf. <i>GENIOSTOMA MIQUELIANUM</i> Koord. & Valet. (The native name alludes to the fetid odour of <i>LASIANTHUS</i> and other <i>RUBIACEAE</i> , but the plate suggests <i>GENIOSTOMA</i>)	—
33. <i>hipadali</i>	cf. <i>TURPINIA POMIFERA</i> (Roxb.) DC.	vernacular name is wrong and is that of <i>Radermachera</i> .
34. <i>gadangan</i>	<i>UVARIA RUFA</i> Bl.	—
35. " <i>Anensa javanica</i> "	? <i>EUPHORBIACEA</i> : cf. <i>OSTODES</i>	—
36. —	<i>SARCOCOCCA SALIGNA</i> (D. Don) Muell. Arg.	—

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
37. " <i>Melacephala montana</i> "	. ? EUPHORBIACEA .	—
38. —	. XANTHOPHYLLUM VITELLINUM . (Bl.) Nees	—
39.* —	. HYDRANGAEA MACROPHYLLA . (Thunb.) Ser. (<i>H. opuloides</i> (Lam.) C. Koch; <i>H. hortensia</i> Sieb.) (the cultivated plant)	—
40. <i>joeroekan</i> .	. MICROMELUM PUBESCENS Bl. .	. <i>djeroekan</i> (similar to "djeroek" = citrus)
41. <i>tyamboe aer ma- war poetie</i> .	. SYZYGIUM AQUEUM (Burm. f.) . Alston	. <i>djamboe aer</i>
42. —	. ADENOSTEMMA LAVENIA (L.) . Kuntze sens. lat.	—
43. —	. OTOPHORA ALATA Bl. (a native . from Borneo)	—
44. —	. EUONYMUS JAPONICUS Thunb. .	—
45. —	. EVODIA sp. .	—
46. —	. BEGONIA cf. ISOPTERA Dryand. .	—
47. <i>nogosari</i> .	. MESUA FERREA L. (not native . in Java)	—
48. ? <i>claiou</i> .	. cf. ARYTERA LITTORALIS Bl. .	—
49. —	. PIMPINELLA JAVANA DC. .	—
50. ? <i>ipons</i> .	. OENANTHE JAVANICA DC. .	. <i>tèspong</i>
51. <i>lansap</i> .	. LANSIUM DOMESTICUM Correa .	. <i>langsap</i>
52. —	. ANTIDESMA GHAESEMBILLA Gaertn. .	—
53. " <i>Acuticarpum littorale</i> "	. TRISTELLATEIA AUSTRALASIAE A. . Rich.	—
54. <i>prouoco</i> .	. GAULTHERIA LEUCOCARPA Bl. .	. <i>purwo</i> , J.
55. " <i>Elaeocarpus serrata</i> "	. ELAEOCARPUS GRANDIFLORUS Sm. .	—
56. <i>bajor</i> , " <i>Pentha- pethes</i> "	. PTEROSPERMUM JAVANICUM Jungh. . (Soehati del.)	. <i>bajur</i>
57. " <i>Bombax loba- tum</i> "	. COCHLOSpermum RELIGIOSUM (L.) . Alston (This species has never been found in Java as yet. Identification unquestionable)	—
58. <i>pogon kamirie</i> , " <i>Camirum</i> "	. ALEURITES MOLUCCANA (L.) Willd. . (nearly the same as No. 9)	. <i>kemiri</i>
59. <i>tayoeman</i> .	. TINOSPORA CORIACEA (Bl.) Beumée . (<i>Cocculus coriaceus</i> Bl.)	. <i>tajuman</i>
60. " <i>Berberia</i> "	. BERBERIS WALLICHIANA DC. (typi- . cal high mountain plant)	—
61. <i>ganitri</i> .	. ELAEOCARPUS sp. .	. <i>ganitri</i> is used for more than one sp.
62. <i>kedondon</i> .	. SPONDIAS PINNATA (L.f.) Kurz (S. . <i>mangifera</i> Willd.) (leaves wrongly drawn)	. <i>kedongdong</i>
63. <i>sadan</i> .	. PASSIFLORA HORSFIELDII Bl. (a . rare species; cf. itinerary)	—

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
64. " <i>Melanostoma an laevigata</i> "	MEDINILLA JAVANENSIS (Bl.) Bl.	—
65. " <i>Melanostoma</i> "	MEDINILLA LAURIFOLIA (Bl.) Bl.	—
66. <i>ki arendon</i>	MACROLENES MUSCOSA (Bl.) Bakh. f. (<i>Marumia muscosa</i> (Bl.) Bl.)	<i>ki harèdong</i> , a common name for several genera and spp. of <i>Melastomataceae</i> .
67. —	RUBUS ALCAEIFOLIUS Poir.	—
68. <i>dialingan</i>	RUBUS ROSIFOLIUS Sm.	<i>tjalingan</i> , J.
69. " <i>Anona</i> "	FISSISTIGMA LATIFOLIUM (Dunal) Merr. (<i>Melodorum latifolium</i> (Dunal) Hook. f. & Thoms., non Bl.)	—
70. <i>Kala</i>	DESMOS CHINENSIS Lour. (<i>Unona discolor</i> Vahl)	<i>kalak</i> is a general name for <i>Annonaceae</i> and for this one
71. " <i>Michellia</i> "	CANANGA ODORATA (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thoms.	—
72. " <i>Michellia</i> ," "S.N."	TALAUMA CANDOLLI Bl.	—
73. " <i>Feberina excelsa</i> ," <i>tivo soureso</i>	MELIOSMA sp. (The fruits do not agree with the detail drawings)	<i>ki tiwu</i> , S. (for <i>Meliosma</i>)
74. " <i>Rhedia</i> "	? CALOPHYLLUM sp.	—
75. " <i>Solitaria javanica</i> "	HARRISONIA BROWNII Juss.	—
76. <i>panpon</i>	SCHEFFLERA sp.	—
77. <i>wadon</i>	GARCINIA sp.	<i>wadon</i> , <i>wadung</i> , J.
78. " <i>Ornitope</i> "	? SAPINDACEA ? TURPINIA	—
79. " <i>Dodonea</i> " " <i>Ptelea viscosa</i> "	DODONAEA VISCOSA Jacq.	—
80. " <i>Coocktia</i> "	? CLAUSENA HARMANDIANA Pierre (<i>C. olivieri</i> Koord.)	—
81. " <i>Ceanothus</i> "	Quid ?	—
82. <i>djirac</i> , " <i>prunus tinctoria</i> "	SYMPLOCOS sp.	<i>djirek</i> , J., <i>djirak</i> , S.
83. <i>sasa</i>	SYMPLOCOS sp.	<i>sasah</i> , S.
84. <i>k. binia</i> ?	Quid ? (The opposite pinnate leaves suggest TURPINIA)	—
85. " <i>olax</i> "	OLAX SCANDENS Roxb. (beautiful detail analysis)	—
86. —	BRUCEA AMARISSIMA (Lour.) Desv.	—
87. <i>blé kétélé</i>	SLOANEA SIGUN (Bl.) Szysz.	<i>bélékétébék</i> , S.
88. <i>labo walou</i>	TRICHOSANTHES ANGUINA L.	native name is wrong
89. " <i>Melanostoma</i> "	CREOCHITON BIBRACTEATUS (Bl.) Bl.	—
90. <i>kadondon</i> " <i>Erythrosperma glabra</i> "	LANNEA COROMANDELICA (Houtt.) Merr. (<i>L. grandis</i> (Dennst.) Engl.)	—
91. " <i>Cissus trilobus</i> S.N."	? CISSUS aff. REPENS Lam.	—

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
92. —	. EHRETIA MICROPHYLLA Lam. (<i>E. buxifolia</i> Roxb.)	—
93. —	. HYDRANGEA ASPERA D. Don (<i>H. oblongifolia</i> Bl.)	—
94. "Overstratia"	. SAURAUJA sp.	—
95. <i>omor bohót</i>	. KADSURA SCANDENS (Bl.) Bl.	—
96. "illecebrum indicum"	. ALTERNANTHERA SESSILIS (L.) Sweet.	—
97. <i>palma</i>	. RAFFLESIA PATMA Bl. (male) (This is the first record of the genus, being earlier than that of Horsfield)	—
98. <i>patio</i>	. PIPER SULCATUM Bl. (<i>P. nigrescens</i> Bl.)	—
99.* ("T 191")	. PIPER cf. MAJUSCULUM Bl.	—
100. <i>maritja</i> , " <i>Piper pallidum</i> "	. PIPER NIGRUM L.	. <i>maritja</i> (common name for pepper)
101. —	. PIPER sp. (tinged with E.I. ink)	—
102. <i>comoncoan</i> , " <i>Piper cucubea</i> "	. PIPER sp.	—
103.* ("194") " <i>Myristica</i> "	. MYRISTICA FRAGRANS Houtt. (small size picture)	—
104. " <i>Myristica</i> ," "vol. 2, tab. 6"	. MYRISTICA FRAGRANS Houtt.	—
105. <i>manis janggan</i> , " <i>Laurus</i> "	. CINNAMOMUM BURMANNI Bl. (Same as pl. 24)	—
106. " <i>Laurus cuni-folia</i> "	. LITSEA cf. DIVERSIFOLIA Bl.	—
107. <i>kandon</i>	. HELICIA SERRATA Bl.	. <i>kendung</i> , Md., <i>kendang</i> , J.
108. " <i>Loranthus</i> "	. MACROSOLEN cf. PSEUDOPERFOLIATUS Miq. (only known from East Java)	—
109. <i>Djindana</i> , " <i>Santalum album</i> "	. SANTALUM ALBUM L.	. <i>tjandana</i> , <i>tjendana</i> , J.
110. <i>upas</i> , " <i>antiar</i> "	. ANTIARIS TOXICARIA Lesch. (male) (the famous poisonous tree)	. <i>upas</i>
111. <i>upas</i> , " <i>deletaria</i> "	. ANTIARIS TOXICARIA Lesch. (female)	. <i>upas</i>
112. " <i>Carimbonca sylvatica</i> "	. NERTERA GRANADENSIS (L.f.) Druce (<i>N. depressa</i> Banks ex Sol.) (beautiful details of the minute flowers)	—
113. <i>hamadon</i> , " <i>Pyrenea urens</i> "	. LAPORTEA STIMULANS Miq.	. <i>hamaduan</i> (= burning)
114. " <i>Ficus axillaris</i> "	. FICUS VARIEGATA Bl.	—
115. " <i>Ficus parvifolius</i> "	. FICUS PUNCTATA Thunb.	—

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116. <i>saruban</i> , " <i>Bisphaeria</i> "	POIKILOSPERMUM SUAVEOLENS (Bl.) Merr. (<i>Conocephalus suaveolens</i> Bl.) (female specimen)	—
117. <i>crambi</i> , " <i>crambinum</i> "	HOMALANTHUS POPULNEUS (Geis.) Pax	<i>karumbi</i>
118. <i>sarangan</i> , " <i>fagus indica</i> "	QUERCUS sp.	—
119. " <i>gandria acida</i> "	BOUEA MACROPHYLLA Griff.	<i>gandaria</i>
120. <i>oeran oeroengan</i>	URTICACEA: either POUZOLZIA, MAOUTIA or DEBREGEASIA	name for various <i>Urticaceae</i>
121. <i>hambaran</i>	FICUS PADANA Burm. f. (<i>F. toxicaria</i> L.)	<i>hambaran</i>
122. —	? CASEARIA sp.	—
123. <i>gondopouro</i>	GAULTHERIA FRAGRANTISSIMA Wall.	<i>gandopouro</i> , J.
124. —	CLERODENDRUM SERRATUM Spr.	—
125. <i>koffie</i> (Dutch !)	COFFEA ARABICA L.	—
126. —	GMELINA ELLIPTICA Sm. (<i>G. villosa</i> Roxb.)	—
127. —	LIMNOPHILA PINNATIFIDA Bl.	—
128. " <i>Ruellia</i> "	ALLAEOPHANIA RUGOSA (Bl.) Boerl. or SPERMACOCE HISPIDA L.	—
129. <i>tingigonnon</i> , " <i>Erica</i> "	GAULTHERIA NUMMULARIODES D. Don (The name <i>tingigonnon</i> means: "from high mountains" alluding to the microtherm habitat)	—
130. " <i>5 dria</i> "	DIPTEROCARPUS sp. (In Java 5 species occur, some of which are closely allied)	—
131. —	DIPLYCOSIA HETEROPHYLLA Bl.	—
132. <i>momal</i>	SAPOTACEA	—
133. <i>tankoro</i>	? OSTODES PANICULATA Bl.	—
134. <i>amprou badak</i>	Quid ? (<i>hamperu badak</i> is used for VOACANGA and TABERNAEMONTANA. The plate suggests RUBIACEAE, but the leaves are drawn alternate)	—
135. " <i>Justicia javanica</i> "	RHINACANTHUS NASUTA (L.) Kurz	—
136. " <i>Justicia</i> "	ERANTHEMUM sp.	—
137. <i>cosma</i> , " <i>Garcinia</i> ," " <i>Diospyros</i> "	DIOSPYROS (cf. AUREA Teijsm. & Binnend)	—
138. " <i>Pergularia</i> "	TELOSMA (PERGULARIA) sp.	—
139.* —	SAURAUJA PENDULA Bl.	—
140.* —	SAURAUJA BRACTEOSA DC.	—
141.* —	JASMINUM CRASSIFOLIUM Bl. (beautiful plate; only in West Java mountains)	—
142.* —	IXORA JAVANICA (Bl.) DC.	—

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
143. —	. OROPHEA HEXANDRA Bl.	—
144. —	. PSYCHOTRIA, HYPOBATHRUM or allied genus (The leaves are not all drawn as strictly decussate)	—
145. <i>sombon buma</i>	. GESNERIACEA ? RHYNCHOTHECHUM sp. or CYRTANDRA sp.	—
146. " <i>Rhododen- dron</i> "	. RHODODENDRON JAVANICUM (Bl.) Benn.	—
147. —	. MILLINGTONIA HORTENSIS L.f. (only in East Java)	—
148. —	. RHODODENDRON RETUSUM (Bl.) Benn.	—
149. " ? <i>Morphea</i> "	. FAGRAEA cf. AURICULATA Jack	—
150. <i>gatie boentoet</i> , " <i>Plutonea</i> "	. FAGRAEA or VERBENACEA	—
151. <i>kalei kambin</i>	. TABERNAEMONTANA SPHAERO- CARPA Bl.	—
152. " <i>Diannea inter- gra</i> " "st. 2 "	. DIDYMOCARPUS ASPERIFOLIUS (Bl.) Bakh. f. (Good drawing, leaves anisophyll, stamens 2)	—
153. " <i>Ligustrum racemosum</i> "	. LIGUSTRUM GLOMERATUM Bl.	—
154. <i>Melati costa</i> , " <i>Gerardia</i> "	. JASMINUM SAMBAC (L.) Ait.	—
155. " <i>Pinguicula unibracteata</i> , <i>Garrisonniana</i> "	. EPITHEMA sp.	—
156. ? " <i>Germinalia</i> "	. DICHROA FEBRIFUGA Lour. s.l.	—
157. " <i>arbutus</i> "	. VACCINIUM ? LAURIFOLIUM Miq.	—
158. ? <i>manin idio</i> , " <i>Arbutus</i> "	. VACCINIUM VARINGIFOLIUM (Bl.) Miq.	—
159. " <i>Pyrostria</i> "	. MEYNA SPINOSA Roxb. ex Link	—
160. " <i>Psychotria</i> "	. PSYCHOTRIA sp.	—
161. " <i>Gentiana verti- cillata</i> "	. Quid ? an OLACACEA ?	—
162. " <i>Mellia</i> "	. ACANTHACEA ? DIPTERACANTHUS	—
163. " <i>Pergularia</i> "	. BEAUMONTIA ?	—
164. " <i>Micocaula L.</i> "	. SCHOUTENIA ?	—
165. " <i>Elictres isora</i> "	. HELICTERES VISCIDA Bl.	—
166. " <i>Solanum spic- tatum</i> "	. ARDISIA sp.	—
167. <i>cronlack</i> , " <i>ippo- mea bona nox</i> "	. IPOMOEA ACULEATA Bl.	—
168. <i>kionga</i> , " <i>Eneia</i> , St. 5 "	. PITTOSPORUM MONTICOLA Miq.	—
169. <i>kakas</i> , " <i>Molinda</i> L.M., " G.N.	. " HIPTAGE BENGHALENSIS (L.) Kurz " (<i>H. madablota</i> Gaertn.) Apparently supposed to be a new genus by Deschamps himself.	—
170.* " <i>Azalia indica</i> "	. RHODODENDRON INDICUM Sw.	—

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171. " <i>Garcinia</i> " . " <i>Diospyros</i> "	DIOSPYROS sp.	—
172. <i>goundo</i> , " <i>yssel-dithia</i> ," " <i>Cussonia</i> "	SPHENOCLEA ZEYLANICA Gaertn. . (Deschamps had apparently the intention to call this plant after Mr. Ijsseldijk with whom he had associations).	—
173. " <i>Ecliptica</i> " .	ADENOSTEMMA LAVENIA (L.) . Kuntze <i>sens. lat.</i> (same species as in pl. 42)	—
174. <i>blontas</i> , " <i>Baccharis indica</i> "	PLUCHEA INDICA (L.) Less. .	<i>beluntas</i>
175. — .	POTHOS sp. (on back of pl. 174; rough sketch)	—
176. " <i>Orobancha</i> ," " <i>Cor. cocci-nea</i> "	AESCHYNANTHUS LONGIFLORUS (Bl.) DC. .	—
177. " <i>Orobantha</i> " .	AESCHYNANTHUS RADICANS Jack . (<i>A. pulcher</i> Don)	—
178. " <i>Coelestia cerulea</i> " .	RHYNCHOGLOSSUM OBLIQUUM Bl. .	—
179. " <i>Balansa pinata</i> " .	DYSOXYLUM sp. .	—
180. " <i>Balanea</i> " .	POLYOSMA sp. .	—
181. " <i>Ecbolium</i> ," " <i>Justicia</i> "	ERANTHEMUM VISCIDUM Bl. .	—
182. " <i>Gratiola pediculata</i> S.N." .	CURANGA FEL-TERRAE (Lour.) . Merr. (<i>C. amara</i> Juss.)	—
183. <i>soenlar</i> , " <i>Convolvulus</i> " .	PORANA RACEMOSA Roxb. .	—
184. <i>caiou api</i> .	AVICENNIA sp. .	<i>kaju api</i>
185. " <i>Solanum</i> " .	ARDISIA sp. .	—
186. " <i>Ligustrum</i> ," " <i>Echites parviflora</i> " .	APOCYNACEA .	—
187. " <i>Richia</i> " .	TABERNAEMONTANA cf. FLORIBUNDA Bl. .	—
188. " <i>Norona litorea</i> " .	SALACIA sp. .	—
189. " <i>Norona parviflora</i> " .	SALACIA sp. .	—
190.* <i>rahengas</i> , " <i>Manga delatouria</i> " .	GLUTA RENGHAS L. .	<i>rengas</i>
191. " <i>E. Luteo-rubrum</i> " .	RENANTHERA MATUTINA (Bl.) . Lindl. <i>vel aff.</i>	—
192. " <i>Epidendrum scriptum</i> " .	ARACHNIS FLOS-AERIS (L.) . Reichb. f. (<i>Arachnanthe moschifera</i> (Bl.) Bl.)	—
193. — .	CYMBIDIUM cf. FINLAYSONIANUM (Bl.) Lindl. .	—

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194. " <i>Epidendrum grandiflorum</i> "	. PHALAENOPSIS AMABILIS (L.) Bl.	—
195. " <i>E. taxifolium</i> "	. APPENDICULA sp.	—
196a. " <i>E. minus</i> "	. BULBOPHYLLUM sp. (with No. 196b on one plate)	—
196b. " <i>E. spicatum</i> "	. OBERONIA sp.	—
197. —	. CRYPTOSTYLIS ARACHNITES (Bl.) Hassk.	—
198. " <i>E. dissectum</i> "	. ? EULOPHIA SQUALIDA (Bl.) Lindl.	—
199. —	. ARUNDINA GRAMINIFOLIA (D. Don) Hochr. (<i>A. speciosa</i> Bl.)	—
200. —	. DENDROCHILUM sp.	—
201. " <i>E. bulbi- florum</i> "	. PHILIDOTA sp.	—
202. —	. DENDROBIUM TETRAEDRE (Bl.) Lindl.	—
203. " <i>E. caninum</i> "	. DENDROBIUM sp.	—
204. " <i>E. parvifo- lium</i> "	. SPATHOGLOTTIS sp.	—
205. " <i>E. bracte- atum</i> "	. APPENDICULA cf. PENDULA Bl.	—
206. " <i>E. flos aeris</i> "	. TRICHOGLOTTIS RETUSA Bl.	—
207. " <i>Ep. pendu- lum</i> "	. TRICHOGLOTTIS vel ERIA sp.	—
208. " <i>Ep. disticus</i> "	. DENDROBIUM aff. ALOIFOLIUM (Bl.) Reichb. f.	—
209. " <i>Ep. furcum</i> "	. VANDA cf. TRICOLOR Lindl.	—
210. " <i>E. medium</i> "	. ASCOCENTRUM MINIATUM (Bl.) Schlechter	—
211. " <i>tenuifolium</i> "	. SARCANTHUS cf. APICULATUS J. J. Sm.	—
212. " <i>E. elegans</i> "	. AERIDES ODORATA Lour. (<i>A. sua- veolens</i> Bl.)	—
213. —	. ? CALANTHE sp.	—
214. " <i>E. ramosum</i> "	. ACRIOPSIS JAVANICA Reinw. ex Bl.	—
215. " <i>E. tuberosum</i> "	. PHAIUS TANCARVILLEAE (Banks ex L'Hérit.) Bl.	—
216. " <i>Ep. fulvum</i> "	. SPATHOGLOTTIS AFFINIS De Vriese	—
217. " <i>E. rubrum</i> "	. COELOGYNE MINIATA (Bl.) Lindl.	—
218. " <i>E. tomento- sum</i> "	. ERIA cf. ALBIDOTOMENTOSA (Bl.) Lindl.	—
219. —	. DENDROBIUM cf. MUTABILE (Bl.) Lindl.	—
220. —	. ZINGIBER sp.	—
221. " <i>Amomum car- damomum</i> "	. ZINGIBERACEA	—
222. —	. KAEMPFERIA sp.	—
223. —	. ARTHROCNEUM INDICUM (Willd.) Moq.	—
224. " <i>Costus arabi- cus</i> "	. COSTUS SPECIOSUS Sm.	—

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225. —	CURCUMA sp.	—
226. " <i>Marantacia galanga</i> "	ALPINIA GALANGA (L.) Stuntz	—
227. —	? ZINGIBERACEA	—
228. —	Quid ? (drawing too sketchy)	—
229. <i>tonta</i>	ZINGIBER sp.	<i>tongtak</i> , S.
230. " <i>Marantacia malaccensis</i> "	ALPINIA sp.	—
231. " <i>Marantana minor</i> " <i>djankra</i>	GLOBBA STROBILIFERA Zoll. & Mor.	—
232. <i>tommo contiji</i> " <i>Kaempferia rotunda</i> "	KAEMPFERIA ROTUNDA L.	<i>kuntji</i>
233. <i>gandosouly</i> , " <i>Kaempferia hedychium</i> "	HEDYCHUM sp.	<i>gandasuli</i>
234. <i>bangli</i> , " <i>Amomum cardanum</i> "	AMOMUM sp.	<i>banglai</i> or <i>banglé</i> is sometimes used for <i>Zingiberaceae</i> sens. lat.
235. <i>lankoas</i> , " <i>Marantana galanga</i> "	ALPINIA sp.	<i>langkuwas</i> is a general name for <i>Alpinia</i> spp.
236. <i>tepous</i> , " <i>Amomum giganteum</i> "	PHAEOMERIA SPECIOSA (Bl.) Koord. (<i>Nicolaia speciosa</i> (Bl.) Horan.)	<i>tepus</i> is general name for <i>Amomum</i> , <i>Achasma</i> , etc.
237. " <i>Amomum cardamoides</i> S.N." "	ZINGIBERACEA	—
238. <i>wonsa</i> , " <i>Amomum glabra</i> "	AMOMUM MAXIMUM Roxb.	—
239. " <i>Amomum giganteum</i> "	PHAEOMERIA SPECIOSA (Bl.) Koord. (<i>Nicolaia speciosa</i> (Bl.) Horan.)	—
240. <i>capoloys</i> , " <i>Amomum cardanum</i> "	ZINGIBERACEA	—
241. <i>tpus</i> , " <i>Am. coccineum</i> S.N." "	AMOMUM COCCINEUM (Bl.) Benth. & Hook.	<i>tepus</i>
242. " <i>Asphodellus</i> "	DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA L.	—
243.* <i>toulan</i>	GLORIOSA SUPERBA L.	<i>sungsang</i>
244. " <i>Uvularia</i> "	DISPORUM CANTONIENSE (Lour.) Merr. sens. lat. (<i>D. pullum</i> Salisb., <i>D. chinense</i> Sabine, etc.)	—
245. " <i>Pontederia</i> "	MONOCHORIA VAGINALIS (Burm. f.) Kunth	—
246. " <i>Dracontium</i> "	LASIA SPINOSA (L.) Thw.	—
247. " <i>Arum probocidum</i> "	TYPHONIUM FLAGELLIFORME (Lodd.) Bl.	—
248. <i>sampi</i>	LASIA SPINOSA (L.) Thw.	—
249. " <i>Arum</i> "	CRYPTOCORYNE CILIATA Fisch. ex Wydler	—
250. <i>terkoso</i>	POTHOS sp. (The same figure as pl. 175)	—
251. " <i>Cocos</i> "	COCOS NUCIFERA L.	—

Number of plate and name by Deschamps	Present botanical identification	Current vernacular name or comment on those given by Deschamps
252. <i>saguaster</i> .	ARENGA PINNATA (Wurmb) Merr. .	—
253. " <i>sirasi, airana aquatica</i> "	ARECA CATECHU L. .	—
254. <i>saguaster</i> .	METROXYLON SAGU Rottb. <i>sens. lat.</i> .	—
255. " <i>Cocos</i> " .	COCOS NUCIFERA L. .	—
256. <i>sent</i> .	PALMA (a species of rattan) .	—
257. " <i>Calamus cunei-folius</i> "	? KORTHALSIA ROBUSTA Bl. .	—
258. " <i>Calamus minor</i> "	CALAMUS sp. .	—
259. " <i>Calamus bracteatus</i> "	PLECTOCOMIA ELONGATA Mart. ex Schult. .	—
260. —	ARENGA PINNATA (Wurmb) Merr. .	—
261. " <i>Sagus inermis</i> "	METROXYLON SAGU Rottb. <i>sens. lat.</i> (on the back of this plate is a faint sketch of pl. 37) .	—
262. <i>saguaster</i> .	ARENGA PINNATA (Wurmb) Merr. .	—
263. <i>birou</i> " <i>Corypha</i> "	LICUALA SPINOSA Wurmb (L. <i>spec. tabilis</i> Miq.) .	—
264. —	prob. ONCOSPERMA FILAMENTOSUM Bl. .	—
265. —	? DAEMONOROPS sp. .	—
266. <i>pinang bimbing</i> " <i>Areca silvestris</i> "	PINANGA KUHLLI Bl. .	<i>bingbing</i>
267. <i>pinang rendu</i> " <i>Areca minor</i> "	PALMA ? PINANGA sp. .	—
268. <i>Simbar mëndangan</i> " <i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> N. "	PLATYCERIUM BIFURCATUM (Cav.) C. Chr. .	—
269. <i>pakis oling</i> .	DIPTERIS CONJUGATA Reinw. .	—
270 " <i>Phallus reticulatus</i> "	DICTYOPHORA INDUSIATA (Vent.) Desv. .	—

This is the story of the extensive and intelligent labours in Java of Louis Auguste Deschamps, whom ill fate deprived of all the results of his five years' research in Java when in sight of his homeland. But for the misfortune of losing his material, Deschamps would certainly have been first, by many decades, to reveal the treasures of the Javan flora.¹

¹ The only published notes by Deschamps on his exploration in Java known to us appeared in Malte-Brun, *Ann. Voyages*, vol. 1 (1809). The notes were published under the general title "Extrait d'un voyage inédit dans l'intérieur de l'Isle de Java." Only two have been published. The first deals with "Notice sur le pohon upas" (l.c., pp. 60-74). He mentions the occurrence of *Antiaris toxicaria* Lesch. in East Java, states that the resin is used as dart poison, but he rejects the fabulous stories told about this plant. He states further that Rumphius's plates of the flowers are wrong, and he gives a new description of the male and female flowers himself. The origin of the fabulous stories he traced to a custom of sending criminals to the *Antiaris* locality without food and clothes. The latter circumstances caused their death.

The second is mainly ethnographic and is named "Moeurs, amusements, et spectacles Javanais" (l.c., pp. 145-168). There are some notes on the "tuba" (*Derris*) which he calls *Glycine frutescens*.

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PLATE 13.—Reproduction of the original drawing by Deschamps of *Rafflesia patma* Bl. in Java. In all probability Deschamps was the first white man to see and examine *Rafflesia* (1797), twenty years before Arnold found another species in Sumatra, and 27 years before the same species was recollected in Nusa Kambangan by Blume.

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